

## Wednesday, August 25th, Is Norwich Dollar Day

A UNIQUE EVENT, THE FIRST OF ITS KIND EVER HELD IN THIS CITY—REMARKABLE DOLLAR OFFERINGS THE RULE—PREPARATIONS HAVE BEEN MADE TO TAKE CARE OF A BIG CROWD OF EAGER BUYERS ON DOLLAR DAY.

"Norwich Dollar Day," the first of its kind to be held here, will be formally launched on Wednesday August 25th and every indication points to one of the largest crowds of shoppers that has ever been seen in the city streets in any one business day. Not only is it expected that local people will turn out in large numbers to take advantage of the attractive values that are being offered on dollar day, but a large influx of shoppers is expected from all the outlying district for which Norwich is the logical and most convenient trading point.

Norwich is a delightful city to visit at all seasons of the year, and particularly so during the summer months, but apart from the beauty of its surroundings, it has attractions of a more practical nature. The claims of Norwich to be considered the logical trading center for all eastern Connecticut, are numerous and convincing. It is the largest city east of the Connecticut river, and the finest view of the city from the water is one of the most beautiful in New England. They offer as varied an array of goods as the stores of any other community. Their prices are as low as those anywhere else. It is easily accessible by trolley and steam cars to every section of eastern Connecticut and western Rhode Island, while the good roads leading into the city from all directions make an automobile trip an ideal way of reaching the city.

It is a New Feature.  
While Dollar Day will be a new feature for Norwich, it is not unknown in other sections of the country. It is used as a means of demonstrating the trading advantages of a community and it can be truthfully stated that the merchants of Norwich are co-operating in a manner that is sure to make the occasion one that will be long remembered.

membered by all who participate in its many advantages.

About the Silver Dollar.  
It is difficult to say when and where the idea of "Dollar Day" first originated. The idea probably grew from the fact that the dollar is the most popular unit of legal tender. Many of us, who live in the East will remember that some years ago the cumbersome silver dollar was the form of money most frequently used in trading but today we seldom see a silver dollar in this section. In the West, however, it is different. It is no uncommon thing to hand a shop keeper a ten-dollar bill and receive in change nine big cart wheels. Here is a thumbnail history of the silver dollar that may be interesting in this connection: The silver dollar was authorized by an act of April 2, 1792. It weighed 416 grains, standard silver; its fineness 892.4 was equivalent to 371 1-4 grains of fine silver with 44 3-4 grains alloy of pure copper.

The weight was changed by an act of January 18, 1837, to 412 1-2 grains, and the fineness was changed to 900, preserving the same amount of pure silver, equivalent to 371 1-4 grains, with 1-10 alloy.

The coinage was discontinued by the act of February 12, 1873. The total amount of silver dollars coined from 1792 to 1873 was \$3,045,338. The total number of silver dollars coined under the act of February 23, 1875, was 378,166,793. The total amount of silver purchased under the act of July 14, 1890, commonly known as the "Sherman act," was 168,764,682 in fine ounces.

The superintendent of the unit in Washington tells us that there has been no silver dollar coinage since 1904.

A Variety of Items for a Dollar.  
If we may judge from the character of the offerings which the merchants

are offering, "Norwich Dollar Day" will be a day of unique value-giving. Everything which men, women, boys and daughters and children need can be purchased at advantageous prices. The variety and the quality of the articles that are being offered for a dollar, are simply astonishing in number and value. There are articles of apparel in almost unlimited variety as well as a hundred and one things for the household.

Men Are Also Considered.  
Men will find just as well as the women in the articles to be purchased, and perhaps better. Men's apparel, sporting articles, tools for work and many other items are on the list of things which will be on sale on dollar day. It will be a revelation to a mere man who has not kept track of the bargains constantly on display in our up-to-date stores, to realize how broadly the Norwich stores have provided for his wants on Dollar Day.

Start Early in the Day.  
In their announcement of Dollar Day the merchants have taken for their slogan this phrase: "Onward to Norwich, the market place of Eastern Connecticut." That phrase might be supplemented by another, and that is: "Start Early." Bright and early in the morning is the time to begin trading and thereby avoid the hustle and bustle which is sure to ensue as the day advances. The early bird will not only avoid the crowd but will also be able to secure the best of the bargains which it may not be possible to obtain later in the day. The merchants will have their wares arrayed early in the morning, so that the buyers can be accommodated easily and with despatch. Our advice to Bulletin readers is to be on hand early in the day if possible, but if you can't come early in the day, at least visit the Norwich stores before closing time on "Norwich Dollar Day."

## NORWICH BULLETIN WANT ADS

FOR

## Norwich "Dollar Day"

Any person bringing or mailing, prepaid, a Want Ad to the business office of THE BULLETIN CO., in Norwich, on WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 25th, "DOLLAR DAY," will upon the payment of \$1.00 cash be given a due bill, good any time during the balance of the year, 1915, for

### \$2.00 worth of Bulletin Want Ads for the \$1.00 CASH

This offer is positively limited to ads brought in or mailed to The Bulletin ON DOLLAR DAY, and accompanied by \$1.00 cash. The ad brought in or sent on that day may be for any number of times and for any amount from 10 cents upwards. The cost of the first ad itself is immaterial, so long as the \$1.00 is paid on that day. The balance of want ads may be printed as wanted during the balance of this year, 1915.

combined gross tonnage of 204,473. Of course, all of these vessels, although classed as sea-going, are not adapted to trans-oceanic traffic. Some of these lines, however, are well equipped with a number of modern steamers which could be utilized for over-sea shipping. Notable among these are the following lines:

The Lloyd Brasileiro, a large company subventioned by the Brazilian Government, has such vessels as the Sao Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, and Minas Geraes, quick passenger, mail, and freight steamers which are of 6,500 tons each, equipped with wireless telegraph and every modern convenience, and which have been plying between

Brazilian ports and New York. The company has similar vessels plying between Rio de Janeiro and southern ports to Buenos Aires.

The Argentine Navigation Company (the Minhanovich lines) of Buenos Aires has no less than 325 steamers, most of which are engaged in fluvial and coastwise traffic, but many of which are adapted to over-sea shipping.

The South American Steamship Company, a Chilean line, has a fleet of steamers composed of some 20 vessels plying between Valparaiso and Pacific ports, with an average of 2,000 tons each. Seven of these make regular trips between Valparaiso and Pan-

ama, some formerly going as far as San Francisco. These vessels have modern equipment and fairly good passenger accommodations.

The Peruvian Steamship Company, operating under a subvention from the Peruvian Government, among numerous other vessels, has a fleet of five fine up-to-date, turbine driven, oil-burning steamers, which have only recently been placed in commission. Owing to the recently developed oil fields of Peru these steamers are using oil for fuel, although they are built so that coal can be used if necessary. They are equipped with all modern appliances and conveniences and have excellent accommodations for passen-

gers. They have an average of 4,000 tons capacity each, and are especially fast. They can make the trip from Callao, Peru, to Panama in 6 days and from there to New York in as many more. All could be easily adapted to trans-oceanic traffic. These several lines, as well as others not specifically mentioned, will doubtless be ready to grasp the opportunity to engage in the most profitable business at hand. Presumably such vessels as are suited to the trans-Atlantic trade will be promptly prepared to meet the emergency. Thus the South American merchant marine may become an important factor in North American shipping.

### POISON USED IN FISHING AND HUNTING.

How it is Employed by the Natives of Brazil and Other Tropical American Countries.

Fishing and hunting with poison, as practised by the natives of Brazil and other tropical American countries, is described in a communication to the National Geographic Society, at Washington, D. C., by Dewey Austin Cobb.

"Brazil is certainly the lazy fisherman's paradise," he says. "It was only after two years of warfare, among the secretive Indians that I was reluctantly taken into their confidence sufficiently to be permitted to join them on one of their fishing excursions. We followed the stream for half a mile or so, to where it spread out into a pool, perhaps fifty feet across. The men divided into two parties, one going up and the other down the stream a few rods. They then entered the stream and, thrashing the water with their feet and with sticks, returned, driving all the fish before them into the pool."

"Meantime one of the women had grated some of the mysterious 'barbasco' roots, resembling horseshoe-bark, into about two quarts of water. This was thrown into the pool at various points. In about two minutes we began to see minute fish come to the surface, belly up, remain a few seconds and then disappear. In ten minutes all the small fry were on the surface, apparently dead, and larger and larger ones began to go through the same performance. With a long-handled scoop-net, the leader nearly filled a bushel basket with fish from eight to twelve inches long in half an hour."

"Some of the fish were broiled, but I hesitated about eating them, the leader, surmising my reason, took several spoonfuls of the poisoned water and, mixing it with a dipperful of water, drank it down. It had not the slightest effect upon him. Never did I enjoy broiled fish more. To all appearance, the fish remaining in the stream, except the smaller ones, were affected by the poison only through their respiratory organs, and experienced no lasting injury."

"In hunting, the arrows, which are dipped in poison, consist of a point of wood or bone, not more than an inch long, and the size of a toothpick, to which is attached a little tuft, or hairy

fiber of the silk cotton tree. The gun is a straight bamboo tube, from five to six feet long, with a sight at one end and a funnel-shaped expansion to fit the mouth at the other. The principle is precisely the same as the schoolboy's tube for blowing putty balls. Even the most expert natives can shoot only a short distance, as compared with firearms, but their accuracy is wonderful."

Mr. Cobb gives the following description of the shooting of a deer: "A good sized buck walked out of the corn and stood, exposing to us its full broadside as we lay some thirty feet away. Our hunter fired. The animal gave a slight start as he felt the prick of the arrow on his flank, and turned partly around, sniffing the air for a scent, and looking around as if searching for the insect that had bitten him. Detecting no danger, he stood still and unalarmed. At the end of a minute or so, his head dropped a little, as if he was sleepy. The hunter stepped out in plain sight. The deer looked at him and moved forward, not away from him, a few steps and stopped. He showed no fear, but simply curiosity."

"My companion and I rose and the three of us walked quietly within reach of him. He made no movement for rain, but watched us intently and shifted his position a little. His movements seemed perfectly easy and natural. Absence of fear seemed the only observable change, until at the end of three minutes or more; then he laid down, not falling, but as naturally as a cow or sheep when ready for sleep. His breathing seemed easy and natural. At the end of ten minutes, though he open his eyes, when touched, his breath became shorter and slower. Eighteen minutes after he was struck by the arrow he was dead."

### ELECTRIC FLASHES.

The world's copper production amounted to 593,085 tons last year, the most of which is consumed by the electrical industry.

Nearly all the elevators in use today are operated by electric power. The signaling devices used in connection with elevators are also electric.

The actual cost of electric lighting, for the same amount of illumination, is very little more than that of kerosene where the new Mazda electric lamps are used.

### ODDITIES OF FUNERALS HELD IN JAPAN.

Described by William W. Chapin Who Has Extensively Explored the Far East.

The oddities of a Japanese funeral are described in a communication to the National Geographic Society, at Washington, D. C., by Wm. W. Chapin, who has extensively explored the far East.

"First came four men, each carrying a flimsy artificial tree, about three feet long, representing the lotus plant in bloom," he writes. "These were followed by eight coolies bearing on their shoulders two poles about 15 feet long, from which hung the coffin. When the family of the deceased is unable to bear the expense of a full length coffin, a smaller square one is used, the remains being placed in a sitting position. These receptacles are sometimes too small to receive the remains without breaking the limbs."

"In the present case, owing to the affluence of the family, the coffin was of full length, its frail construction in the style of a toy Swiss cottage. The two sides were hung with bamboo blinds, and a weaver sat to show plainly the outline of the occupant, who proved to be a woman. The remains were followed by relatives, the coolies, and friends. On reaching the auditorium of a near-by Buddhist temple, the poles from which the coffin hung extended so far into the temple that it was difficult to gain admittance. The alters in these temples occupy so much of the room that little is left for the people. Space was assigned us on the floor at the right where we could sit. In front of each one stood a tray with cigarettes and a small brazier containing a live coal to furnish light for the smoker."

"The mourners were kneeling on the floor at the left. Just back of the altar enclosure stood a group of attendants, bearing a large stand behind this sat the high priest, a large gong at his right, and just back of him sat two other priests with a pair of cymbals. The service consisted of prayers, repeated first by one and then another, then all three in unison, with occasional reading from scrolls, all interspersed with strokes on the gongs and clangs of the cymbals. During the service the bereaved husband passed to the front of each group of friends, including our party, knelt facing each group, and bowed to the floor. This salutation was returned by all in a similar manner, as an expression of regard and sympathy."

"Toward the close of the service an attendant entered, bearing an armful of paper boxes about the size of a pound candy box, filled with small cakes and confections neatly tied. Under the string of each box was a slip with heavy mourning border and Japanese characters, which our guide translated for us as follows: 'Many thanks for your honorable attendance for the funeral of Sem, my deceased wife, today. Excuse for my expressing thanks here instead of calling at your residence promptly. Yours respectfully, Umesuke Saiki and relative, 19th day, fourth month, 42d year, Maji.' One of these boxes was laid on the floor in front of each person, to be carried away by him. During the early part of the service those who felt disposed smoked cigarettes provided in the trays, and partook of the tea, which was served."

The funeral described by Mr. Chapin was held in Yokohama.

### SOUTH AMERICAN COUNTRIES HAVE MERCHANT MARINE.

Several Lines Will be Ready to Grasp Opportunity Offered.

With European industry stopped by the war the demand for the manufactured products, as well as for the food products, of the United States must increase, by thousands of tons. This country can supply the demand, provided the transportation facilities can be found. We can sell the goods if we can deliver them. According to a statement issued by the Pan American Union, Washington, D. C., the situation may be relieved to an extent by the merchant marine of several South American countries. Accustomed to shipping their goods in European vessels, the exporters of the United States have perhaps lost sight of the fact that Brazil and Argentina on the Atlantic and Chile and Peru on the Pacific have lines of merchant vessels capable of carrying a considerable volume of international shipping.

Late statistics show that these four countries have a combined total of 469 steamers, classed as sea-going, each of 100 tons net or over, with a total gross tonnage of 549,567. In sailing vessels the same countries have a total of 622 ships, of 50 tons net or over, with a

No Approvals  
No Charges

## DOLLAR DAY AT GOTTHELF'S

No Refunds  
No Exchanges

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 25th, will be the day:-- when Uncle Sam's almighty unit of value will be enthroned as King in the realm of retail buying and selling in Norwich and its vicinity. After you have read these items you will readily see where you will find the biggest, greatest and most wonderful values ever offered in Norwich.

WASH DRESSES, \$1.00	ANY WASH SKIRT IN STORE, \$1.00	LADIES' and MISSES' SUITS, \$1.00	ANY TRIMMED HAT IN STORE, \$1.00
WHITE WASH WAISTS, 3 for \$1.00	ANY PARASOL IN STORE, \$1.00	LADIES' and MISSES' COATS, \$1.00	SILK WAISTS, \$1.00
BEDROOM RUGS, 2 for \$1.00	FIVE YARDS 29c FANCY RIBBON for \$1.00	CHILDREN'S GINGHAM DRESSES, sizes 4 to 14 years, 2 for \$1.00	\$1.69 and \$1.98 FANCY OSTRICH FEATHERS, for \$1.00
\$1.98 WHITE FELT SPORT HATS, \$1.00	\$1.98 BLACK VELVET SHAPES, \$1.00	\$2.00 BLACK and WHITE SATIN SHAPES, \$1.00	THREE 50c COMBINATIONS, for \$1.00
TWO 98c WHITE SKIRTS for \$1.00	\$1.50 EXTRA SIZE HOUSE DRESSES for \$1.00	WOMEN'S and MISSES' RAINCOATS, for \$1.00	Mission Telephone Table, Tabourette and Book Holders, 3 for \$1.00

## B. GOTTHELF & CO.

"The Store of Good Values"

94-100 Main Street

Don't  
Fail To See

Our

## \$ DOLLAR DAY DISPLAY \$

## THE PLAUT-CADDEN CO.

Established 1872

Plaut-Cadden Building